and feet of these cradles are made of two wooden hoops bent in the form of semicircles, which are bound together by several horizontal wooden mouldings usually turned and painted in bright colors. /241/ The bottom and the low sidewalls are made of thin boards or shavings. The mothers carry their infants not wrapped up in swaddling clothes as we do but in these portable cradles, which is not only more convenient for the mothers but decidedly more favorable to the development of the child than our methods are. For rocking, the cradle is hung on the branch of a tree outdoors, or in a room or on the veranda on a ceiling beam, by means of a rope fastened to the middle of the upper cross-piece. /Figure 89. Caption: Turkestan Bedstead./ In this cradle, which is in use among all Central Asians, the children lie continually on their backs, and as a consequence the back of the head becomes very much flattened eventually. The noticeable brachycephaly of all Central Asians, Kazakhs, Uzbeks, Sarts, Tadzhiks, Galchas, etc. goes back to this. Therefore the cephalic index is not a physical anthropological index as the physical anthropologists believe, but an ethnographic one. /Figure 90. Caption: Child's cradle in Turkestan./

For the storage of their valuables the urban people of Turkestan use the same wooden boxes imported from Russia, as the nomads use. These are painted red and green and mounted with sheet-iron and are a primary adornment of the living quarters.

In addition to the furnishings already mentioned, in the dwellings of the sedentary population of Turkestan, there remain to be mentioned only the characteristic teapots and teacups, the washbasins, the brass plates, the water pipes and the bird cages.

The teapots (Figure 91, p. 242) are made either of brass or tin-plated copper, are always encased more or less artistically, and have the same shape as the water pitchers and wine pitchers used during mass in the Catholic church. These teapots are filled with water and set on the fire and after the water comes to a boil a proportionate quantity of tea is thrown in. The teacups are either of clay, and thus of domestic manufacture, or else of real or imitation porcelain from China (Figure 123).

/242/ /Figure 91. Caption: Teapots./

The shape of the native washbasins is characteristic. These are used before and after every meal and also often during the day, and are, as a rule, of good and ornamental workmanship. They are likewise made of brass or tin-plated copper and consist of a shallow basin with a sieve-like perforated bottom, under which a vessel like a chamber pot is attached to catch the dirty water from washing. Brass pitchers